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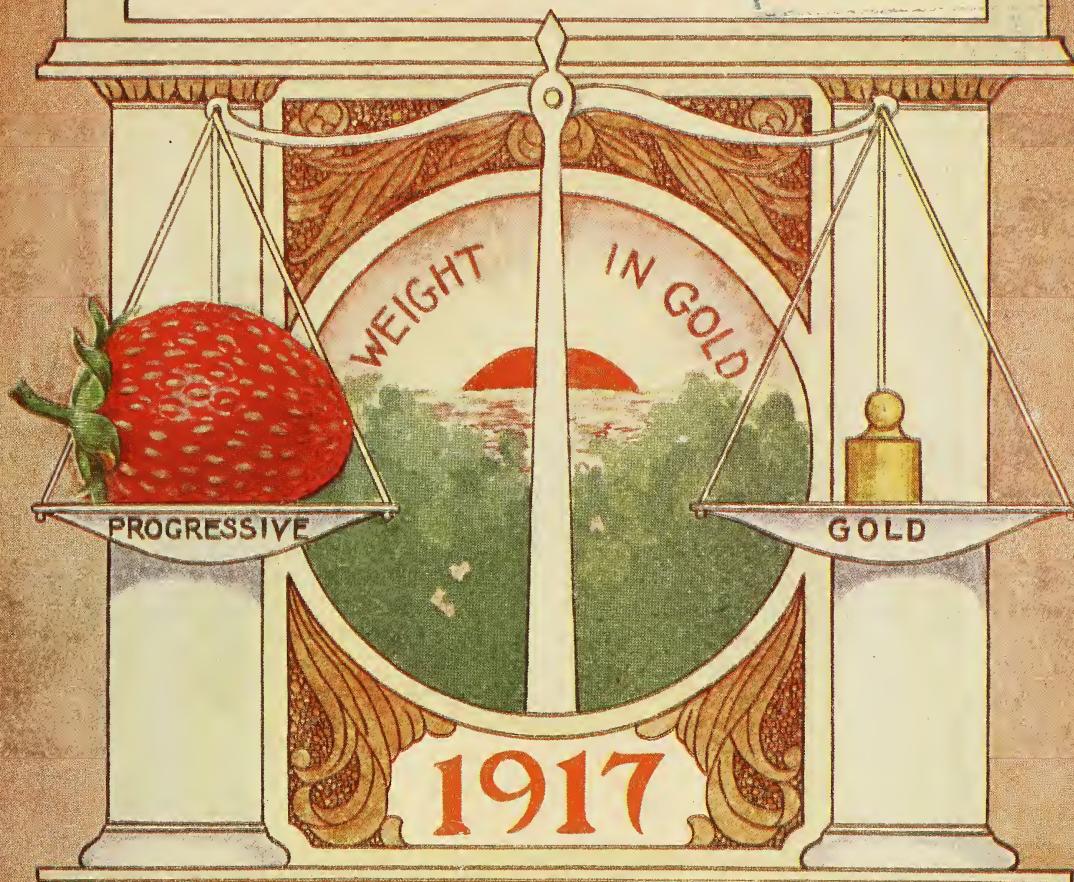
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INDEXED.

THE WONDERFUL STRAWBERRIES PROGRESSIVE & SUPERB

JUL 21 1920
U. S. Department of Agriculture



A.R. WESTON
& COMPANY
BRIDGMAN — MICHIGAN



Superb, Picked October 24

FEB 9-1917
INDEXED

PLEASE CONSIDER THIS

THIS ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF OUR CATALOG OF WESTON'S PLANTS
Contains important information about all kinds of small fruit plants, giving accurate descriptions of the different kinds as we find them growing here on our farm Cultural instructions, and other information of interest to the grower of small fruits. For many years we have had to increase our acreage of plants each season, to supply the ever increasing demand for Weston plants, and so far, we have been able to take care of every one sending us an order. We truly appreciate every order sent us, from both old and new customers. We have sold plants to the fathers, and in thousands of instances, are now selling to the sons, which is absolutely the best proof of the high quality of Weston plants. Good straight, square, honorable dealing, at live and let live prices, with the highest quality of plants that is possible for any one to grow, with all the up to date methods, has been our motto, and will continue to be as long as we continue to do business under the name of A. R. Weston & Co. We have no cellars, or storage rooms on our farm for holding plants over winter, so when placing your orders with us, you can be absolutely sure of getting fresh dug plants, and of the best quality, and grade that is possible to grow here in Southern Michigan.

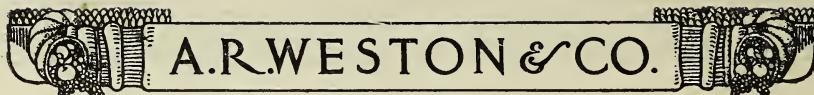
To those who are not acquainted with the quality of Weston plants, and who may receive our catalogue this season for the first time, we especially solicit a trial order, and this is the best way to become better acquainted with us, and the quality of our plants, and you can depend on us to do everything possible, to make the deal a pleasant and satisfactory one to you.

We are located in the heart of the great fruit belt of Southwestern Michigan, at Bridgman, Berrien County, on the Pere Marquette Railroad, one mile from Lake Michigan and fifteen miles north of the Indiana state line. Less than three hours' run by rail from Chicago, where prompt transfer of plants is made to all other roads. Eastern and Northern shipments can be made over the Pere Marquette, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Lake Shore, Erie and the Pennsylvania lines without going through Chicago.

The Spring, Summer and Fall of 1916 was truly another freak season for the growing of small fruit plants, the weather was too cold all through the Spring and clear up to July 7th; this with an excessive rain fall during this time was not conducive to plant growth. Then a drouth set in, and for two months we had but one rain that did any good, and while the days during September and October were warm and fine, the nights were very cold, in fact a good deal like our ordinary November weather, and this explains the whole thing in a nut shell why there is a scarcity of many kinds of plants, and higher prices. We have what anyone would call extra good fruiting rows, but not the nice wide rows we usually grow in ordinary seasons. However, what we have will be larger in size, fully matured and this does not mean the root system alone, but the fruit buds as well, and the high quality of these plants justifies a much higher price than quoted in this catalogue, and we feel perfectly safe in saying that not one person who orders plants from us this season will feel in any way dissatisfied with the quality of the plants he receives.

Hoping we may be favored this Spring we will your orders for some of our high quality plants, we are yours for better berries, all more of them.

A. R. Weston & Co. :: Bridgman, Michigan



INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

Our customers will find it greatly to their advantage when in need of small fruit plants, to place their orders real early, say in January, February or fore part of March, the earlier the better. Then give us instructions to ship you the plants early in April, before the 20th, if possible, according to your location. Strawberry plants especially should be planted early for best results, even if the ground is a little too wet and the weather so cold that it makes a disagreeable job of planting. Later on you will be glad that you got the plants out early, as the plants set out early are more apt to grow, and do well for you, and will make a better fruiting row by Fall than if set out late in the season.

You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by ordering early and having the plants shipped early, as plants shipped early are in a dormant state, and will stand digging, shipping and transplanting much better than if shipped late when there is a rank growth of foliage, with unfavorable weather conditions. Then you save quite a little in express charges on early shipments, as the plants are lighter in weight, and besides on all early orders, you get just what is wanted before our list becomes broken, while late comers are apt to find our list broken, and we may be short of just the special kinds wanted, causing annoyance to us and disappointment to the purchaser, so if the above suggestions meet with your approval, just sit down and make up your order for whatever plants you may need for the Spring planting, and mail to us as soon as possible after you receive this catalogue.

If for any reason you are not quite ready to set the plants on their arrival remove the cover, and run your hand down into the plants, and if they seem cool and moist, and you think that you will be able to set them out in the course of a few days, just carry the crates down into the cellar where it is cool, and they will be all right for several days. Do not put any water on them, as this will start them to heating and remember that plants that are quite wilted from lack of moisture, are more apt to grow than those which have been given too much moisture. If the plants feel real warm to the hand when received just remove them from the package, shaking out the bunches, and repack them again on a shelf in the cellar, and if the moss seems too dry, add more water to it, but do not wet the plants. This will stop their heating and if your cellar is cool, you can hold them nicely for a week or ten days. If for any reason the plants should have to be held longer than this, the best way is to plant them in a temporary bed an inch apart, in rows, with rows about six inches apart, wet the roots before planting, and do not expose the roots to the air any more than you can help. See that each plant is set deep enough so that the roots around the crown do not show above the ground. Pack the soil down firmly on the roots; when you have them all set out sprinkle the bed lightly, and give some shade to the plants for a few days.

Strawberry plants set early in this way, and later transplanted to the permanent bed, are much more valuable than those received later and planted at once on their arrival. But there are two very important things to remember when setting plants in a temporary bed. The soil should not be too light or too heavy. A moist loamy soil is best, and whatever else you do, do not trust the children or the hired help to do this work, but do it yourself and then you will absolutely know that it is done right.

Parcel Post

The rule which went to effect January 1st, 1914, entitles us to ship from one to fifty pounds of live plants to the first and second zones, and up to twenty pounds to all other zones. Plants of different varieties vary in size, and weight, and time of shipment to a considerable extent, and it is impossible for you or us to tell just what the package will weigh until it is packed, and as the package must be prepaid, we have decided to charge a minimum price for postage and packing for each hundred packages ordered, as classified on page 30 of this catalogue, regardless of what package may weigh, or to what zone it may go to. This makes it very



easy for you to determine the correct amount of postage to send on each hundred plants ordered, and greatly simplifies matters for us as well. We do not make shipments C. O. D. by Parcel Post, or otherwise, and we do not guarantee safe delivery of the plants when shipped either by Parcel Post or freight. By express is the only reliable and safe way to have your plants shipped. However, if you prefer to have your plants sent you by Parcel Post, be sure to inclose the correct amount of postage as stated on page 30.

Our Terms Are Cash

with order; but to those who so desire, and wish to place their orders very early, one-third the amount of the order may be sent and the balance by April 1st, or before the plants are shipped. Remittances may be made by draft on Chicago or New York, express or money orders, by registered letter, or your check will do.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee all plants shipped by us to be true to name and first class in every respect, such as we would be willing to use for our planting, and also to reach you in good condition if sent by express before April 20th. However, if any of our plants should not prove true to name, upon proper proof we will cheerfully refund your money or refill the order for such varieties as prove untrue. But are not liable for further damages.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection No. 1678

This is to certify that I have examined the nursery stock of A. R. Weston & Co., of Bridgman, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerous contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after August 1st, 1917.

L. R. TAFT,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Michigan, August 2nd, 1916.

Express Shipments

This is the safest and best way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. We have now only the Adams Express Company here at Bridgman. However, under a new ruling all express companies now use a through billing, which has materially reduced the rate. No matter if your shipment has to go over six different express companies the rate is just the same as if one company carried your shipment all the way through. See table of rates on last page of catalogue.

Freight Shipments

If plants are ordered shipped early, say before April 15th, they will usually reach their destination in good shape. The longer the distance the plants have to travel the earlier they should be shipped. Cane plants will stand shipping four times as far as strawberry plants. In ordering plants shipped by freight, please remember that our responsibility ends on delivery to the railroad company.

Our Shipping Season

We commence shipping Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants in the fall, about October 1st, all other plants about two weeks later, and continue until the ground freezes, about November 10th to 15th. Do not ask us to ship Strawberry plants before October 10th as they do not mature here in Michigan until late in the fall. We would suggest that you follow nature and set all Strawberry plants in the early spring. The earlier the better. The season for spring shipments opens usually



about March 15th to 20th, and continues until about May 10th to 15th. The location of our farm and the nature of the soil is such that we are usually all through filling our Southern orders before other nurserymen in Southern Michigan commence shipping. We have a very large trade every spring from nurserymen and dealers in plants, also the Southern planters who truly appreciate this early service and are able to get strictly fresh dug plants very early in the season. We have no cellars or cold storage buildings or other buildings where plants are held over winter for the early shipments. And this is a point worthy of the consideration of everyone who wishes his plants fresh dug and shipped very early in the spring.

Lost Orders

All orders are acknowledged by postal card same day as received, but should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address plainly and in full. Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give name, post-office, county and state in full, and **WRITE IT PLAINLY, ESPECIALLY YOUR NAME.**

Substitution

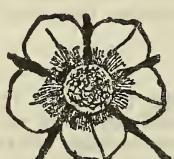
When ordering please state whether we may substitute or not in case the kinds wanted are exhausted. If order is received reasonably early, and we are out of some kind wanted, we will write you, allowing you to make the selection. But if order comes in late, with instructions to ship soon as possible, and we should be sold out of some varieties wanted, we then claim the right to substitute some kind of equal value unless order is marked "No substitution."

Claims

Errors and claims, if any, should be brought to our attention immediately after receipt of plants, for correction. Complaints offered after the plants have been in the hands of the purchaser ten days cannot and will not be entertained; except where they should happen to prove untrue to name or label. Such an error, of course, could not always be detected until the plants bear fruit the following season.

Perfect and Imperfect Blossoms

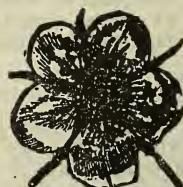
Strawberry plants are divided into two general classes called perfect and imperfect, or staminate and pistillate. The perfect or staminate varieties have stamens, produce pollen, and fertilize not only their own blooms, but those of the other class. The imperfect or pistillate sorts, as a rule, have no stamens and produce no pollen, hence their bloom must be fertilized by staminate. However, as a matter of fact, many of the so-called imperfect varieties have a few stamens and are able to pollenate themselves to some extent, but not sufficiently to produce a



Imperfect Bloom



Proper Setting



Perfect Bloom



full crop. In planting imperfect or pistillate kinds every fourth or fifth row should be set with two rows of some perfect or staminate variety. In our catalogue we mark the perfect sorts (Per.) and the imperfect (Imp.)

Packing

Packing will be done in the most thorough manner and with strict regard to the interests of the customer. We make no charge for baskets, crates, barrels, boxes, etc., or for delivery to transportation company, and we pack as lightly as is consistent with safe transportation.

Distance for Planting

Grapes, rows 8 to 10 feet apart, 10 to 12 feet in the row
Currants and Gooseberries, rows 5 feet apart, 4 feet in the row
Raspberries, rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 3 to 4 feet in the row
Blackberries, rows 6½ feet apart, 3 feet in the row.
Strawberries for the field, 3½ feet apart, 1½ feet in the row.
Strawberries for the garden, 2 feet apart, 1 foot in the row

Number of Plants Required to Set One Acre

1 by 1 foot	43,560	4 by 4 feet	2,722
2 by 1 foot	21,780	5 by 1 foot	8,712
2 by 2 feet	10,890	5 by 2 feet	4,356
3 by 1 foot	14,520	5 by 3 feet	2,904
3½ by 1½ feet	8,712	5 by 4 feet	2,178
3 by 2 feet	7,260	5 by 5 feet	1,742
3 by 3 feet	4,840	6 by 1 foot	7,260
4 by 1 foot	10,890	6 by 2 feet	3,630
4 by 2 feet	5,445	6 by 3 feet	2,420
4 by 3 feet	3,630	6 by 4 feet	1,815

Rule for determining number of plants required to plant one acre not mentioned in above table. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants to an acre.

Protection

For the protection of our customers we have our plants inspected every fall by our state inspector, and a copy of our certificate of nursery inspection will accompany every shipment. Also all cane plants will be fumigated to meet the requirements of the different state laws.

For Hurry Up Orders

Use long distance telephone or Western Union Telegraph.

References

Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Benton Harbor, Michigan; Bridgman State Bank, Bridgman, Michigan; Express Agent; Postmaster, or any business man at Bridgman, where we have lived for thirty-five years.

Moline, Mich., April 19, 1916.

Gentlemen: The Superb strawberry plants I ordered from you, came on the 15th, in fine condition and I wish to thank you for the extras. I have been getting all of my strawberry plants from you for many years, though not always in my own name, as my son and I nearly always send for plants together and I often speak a good word for you to my neighbors, as being the best firm to buy plants from.

Mrs. M. L. Lussenden.



Culture and Instructions in a Nut Shell

The few halftone cuts shown in this catalogue are from photographs and are intended to show correctly the different varieties as they grow with us here in Michigan. We are asked many times each year what is the best fertilizer for the strawberry. We have tried nearly everything, and while we have received fairly good results from bone meal, wood ashes, nitrate of soda, and other commercial fertilizers, the most satisfactory results have been obtained by using liberal supplies of well rotted barnyard manure. And we feel safe in saying there is nothing better or even as good. Almost any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes will be found suitable for strawberries or bush fruits. The ground for setting fruit plants should be plowed deep and harrowed till all the lumps are smashed and it is loose and level. Then roll or float just before setting. We use a common plank float, which you can make at very little expense. We use a hand marker (home-made) that marks three rows at once.

Setting Plants—Make holes with a spade by putting in ground five or six inches and pull toward you, then take out. Hold plant in hole with hand and close hole with foot and press firmly (with feet) on both sides. Be very particular and see that plant is set at just the same depth as it grew in its original bed.

This is the general way of planting strawberry plants and we recommend this method for raspberry and blackberry plants as well. Some plow a furrow and set cane plants in them, but unless soil is very moist there is danger of plants drying out.

Many new beginners write us each season asking what varieties of strawberries are considered the most profitable to grow for market, etc. Now, of course, much depends on the location and circumstances of which we are not familiar. When writing, give us some of the details. State what kind of soil you have, whether light sand, a sandy loam, a clay loam, or heavy clay. Is it well underdrained? Does it hold moisture well throughout the summer, or dry out easily? Is it level or hilly? If you will acquaint us with some of the conditions, we will try and answer your questions intelligently. If you have a good, progressive strawberry grower in your section, get his advice as to the most profitable varieties to grow, as he should be in a position to give you valuable advice along this line.

In planning your strawberry field, care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valley where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as much exempt as possible.

We recommend shallow cultivation as soon as plants are set out or at least within a day or two. This levels the ground and holds the moisture in the ground where it will do the most good, not allowing the moisture to get away by evaporation through the pores of the ground.

Do not cultivate too close to the plants, as you will disturb the roots.

Shallow cultivation should be kept up through the growing season.

Blossoms should be pinched off from all plants first season. This throws the strength into the roots and develops a strong, healthy plant that will give you a big crop of nice berries the following season. If you do not want a wide, matted row (and we would not recommend wide matted rows for best fruit) you should cut off all runners that start up till about July 1st. There will then be plenty coming on later and your parent plant will be strong and vigorous.

When ground is frozen in the fall, mulch the plants with wild hay, straw, corn fodder or most any coarse litter which you may have about the place will do. When danger of frost is over in the spring, rake off two-thirds of this mulch between the rows and leave until after fruit season is over. Then run over the bed with your

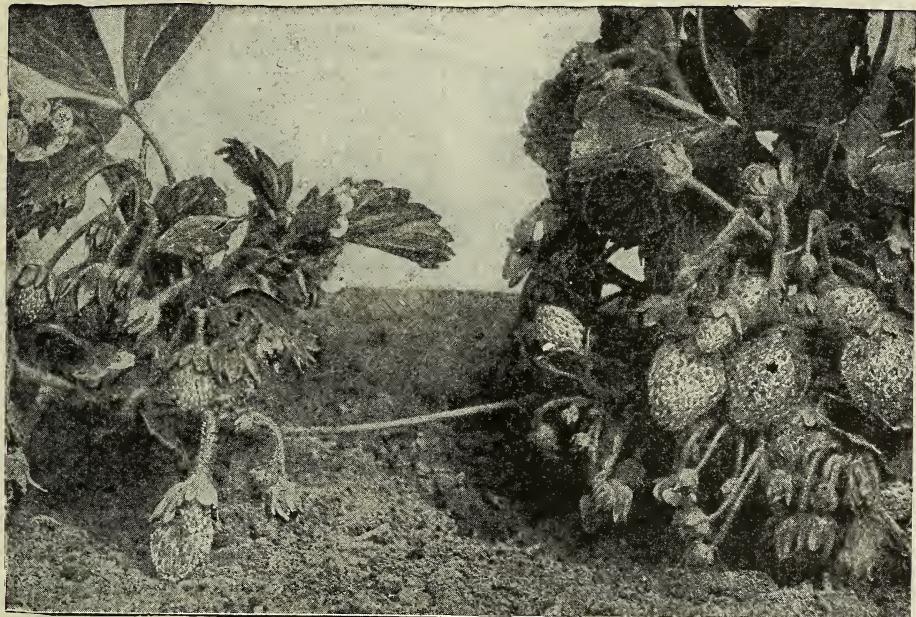


mower, cutting the vines, weeds, grass, etc., and when perfectly dry set fire and burn the whole bed over, mulch and all. This will kill millions of weed seeds and insect pests, but will not injure the plants. Finally, for the last reminder, make the soil rich. Pulverize it thoroughly. Plant very early in the spring, the earlier the better the results will be. Shorten the roots to 4 or 5 inches. Do not expose plants to the air without wetting the roots. Set plants same depth as they grew in original bed. Press the soil down good and firm about the plant. Keep the surface stirred around the plant, but hoe shallow and often. Cultivate after every rain, and as many other times as seems necessary. In the North give winter protection.

Any further information will be cheerfully given on request in regard to description, soil, varieties, express and freight rates, and small fruit culture in general.

Don't be afraid to ask questions. We consider it a part of our business to answer all questions to the best of our ability, and to help you in every way we can. So let the questions come. It's a good way to get acquainted.

Everbearing or Fall Bearing Strawberries



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry

The past six seasons have demonstrated fully, and beyond question, the fact that the Fall Bearing Strawberry is with us to stay, and at least two kinds, the Progressive and Superb, are as staple as sugar and flour.

They have been thoroughly tested out, during the past six years, in nearly every berry growing section of the United

States, and have proved to be all that was claimed for them, the greatest money makers, among all the strawberry family. They are not a fake, as was first claimed for them, but a genuine reality, a Godsend to the berry grower, for now he can grow two crops of the luscious berries in one season, while heretofore he has been limited to only

PLACE YOUR ORDERS

EARLY THIS SEASON



one. This means treble profits to the grower, and even more, for they will bear a heavy crop in the Fall of the first year, and the grower gets quick returns for his labor and money invested, while with the June bearing varieties, the grower has to spend all of the first season cultivating and hoeing, with practically no returns for his labor.

Mr. Berry Grower, just stop and think it over. Even if you have to buy your plants every Spring, paying a big price for them and plow up your patch late in the Fall, resetting it again in the Spring, you are a long winner, as the Fall crop especially the first season, is always a heavy one, and sells for three or four times as much as the Spring crop.

Then too, you are not so busy in the Fall, and berry pickers are more plentiful. For the past five years, strawberries have sold in the open market, during October, for from \$4 to \$8 per crate and the demand has always exceeded the supply. Our advice to you is, plant all you can of these two leading kinds, Progressive and Superb, and before snow falls this Fall, you will consider this the best investment you have ever made.

Read the descriptions, select one or both kinds, according to soil and other requirements, follow cultural instructions carefully, and success will follow. See natural life-like illustrations on front and back covers.

SUPERB (Per.) We place this variety at the head of the list and consider it the best of all the Fall bearing kinds and for several reasons. The plants are large and thrifty, with an abundance of long roots. It will pull through a long, dry season and produce a satisfactory crop. It always makes just about the right number of plants for a good fruiting row and with us has never shown any rust or other diseases. In fact, an ideal plant, and very productive. The fruit is large in size, even to the very last picking, and always commands a fancy price in any market. Its extra large size, regular, even shape, beautiful color, firmness and quality, makes it a leader in all markets and you will make no mistake in planting heavy to this variety. If the matted row system is followed and the blossoms kept clipped off of the original, or mother plant, until about July 15th, it will bear an abundance of large, fine berries in the Fall, besides producing sufficient new

plants to form a good fruiting row. The new formed plants of Superb will not bear much, if any fruit in the Fall of the first year, but will bear an immense crop in the Spring and a fair crop again in the Fall, when the patch should be plowed up, as it never pays to hold the patch over for the third crop.

The Superb is well adapted for hill culture, and will produce best results on a sandy, loamy soil, however it will do just fine on a clay loam, if not too heavy. If a large amount of fruit is wanted in the Fall of the first year, the hill system should be followed. Set the plants ten inches apart in the row, with rows 30 to 36 inches apart, or the amount of berries per acre, can be doubled, or trebled, by planting two or three rows ten inches apart, and with plants ten inches apart in the row, then allow three feet for horse cultivation, then another two or three rows of plants, and so on throughout the patch. Keep all blossoms clipped off until July 10th, then allow them to blossom all they will from that time on. Keep all the runners cut off throughout the entire season and this is very important, for every runner you cut off, the plant will throw up another crown which will bear fruit, and by the last of September each plant will have a large number of crowns and the space between the plants well filled, so that the row will have the appearance of a solid matted row. The Superb grown in this way should produce at least 150 to 175 crates of berries per acre in the Fall of the first year. This leaves the grower a handsome profit for his labor and money invested and all in seven months from the time the plants are set in the Spring. Under this system the plants will exhaust their vitality in producing such a heavy crop of fruit, that it is not advisable to carry the patch over for the few berries the plants would produce in the Spring. And we would advise you to plow up the patch, late in the Fall, just before the ground freezes and replant it again in the early Spring. A couple of rows, can be left along one side of the field to produce new plants for the Spring setting, thus saving you the expense of buying plants every year. We advise you to plant heavily of this variety and by following the hill system you will find it the best money maker and the most satisfactory strawberry you have ever grown.

THERE IS BIG MONEY IN THESE TWO KINDS FOR YOU

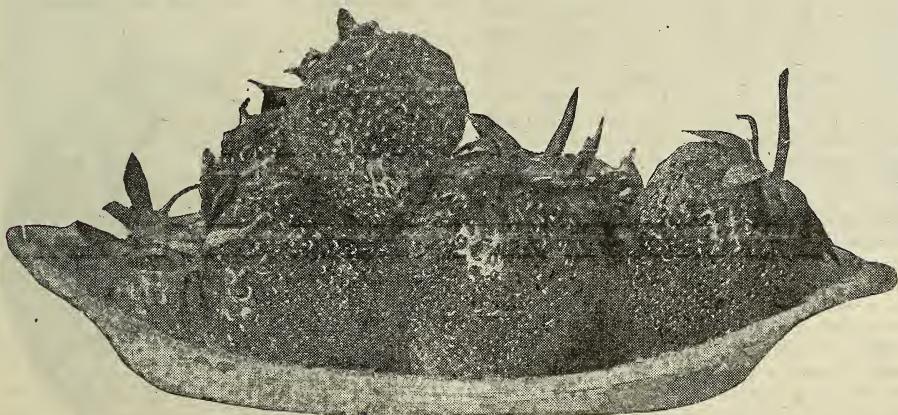
A.R.WESTON & CO.

PROGRESSIVE (Per.) We consider this variety the second best, of all the Fall bearing kinds. However, there are a great many berry growers who claim this as their first choice, so opinions are pretty well divided as to which variety, the Progressive or Superb, is the most profitable one to grow. The Progressive is more of a lazy man's berry, as it will produce a good crop in the Fall, under adverse circumstances. The plants are perfectly healthy and medium in size; the color, manner and habit of growth resembles the Dunlap to quite an extent, and is the best plant maker of all the Fall bearing kinds and is very productive. The fruit is medium in size, firm, and of fine color and quality. The Progressive will do well on most any kind of soil and needs no petting or extra work, except to keep the blossoms clipped off of the mother plant until August 1. This is done simply to preserve the vitality of the mother plant, and cause it to make as many new plants as possible, as every one of the new formed plants will bear a heavy crop of berries in the Fall of the first year, as well as the mother plant. The

Progressive is not adapted for hill culture, and the matted row system should be followed with this variety. If your soil is rich, set the plants two feet apart in the row, with rows four feet apart, but if soil is thin, or not very rich, set the plants 18 inches apart in the row, with rows three and a half feet apart. The young plants will commence to bear fruit during the latter part of August, and will continue bearing until the ground freezes in the Fall, producing the most berries from Sept. 20, to Oct. 20. It will also bear a good crop again the following Spring, and a fair crop in the Fall of the second year. However, the best and most satisfactory crop is produced in the Fall of the first year. Both the Progressive and Superb are sure croppers for if the frost should kill all the blossoms in the Spring, they will come right on again, just like nothing had happened, and produce a good crop anyway, only a little later, which many times, means an increase in the prices. Take our word for it, there is big money for you in both of these varieties, so plant all you can of them. See illustrations on front and back covers.

STRAWBERRIES

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect flowering, and those marked (Imp.) are imperfect flowering, and for the best results should have two rows of some perfect flowering variety planted every fourth or fifth row with them.

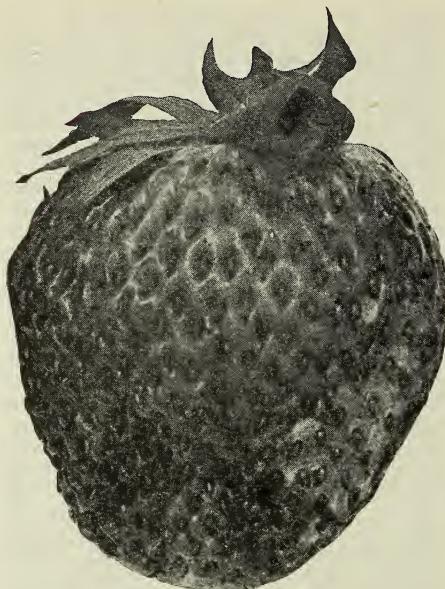


Senator Dunlap, Reduced in Size

AROMA (Per.) Plants large, very vigorous and perfectly healthy. Makes plants just right for a good fruiting row. The blossom is rich in pollen, a good fertilizer for Sample, Bubach and Enormous. Fruit large to very large, round-

ish, conical, smooth and perfect in form, of a beautiful bright glossy red in color, very firm, and of excellent quality. Will give splendid results on any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes. It is nearly as late as Gandy, of long sea-

A.R.WESTON & CO.



Aroma

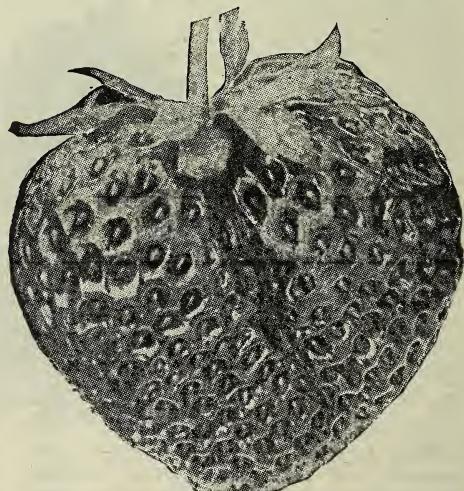
son. Three times as productive and a sure cropper every year. During the past five years the demand for plants of this variety has been very heavy and we have never been able to grow plants enough to meet this demand. Last spring we planted heavily to Aroma on new land and believe we have plants sufficient to fill all orders which may come our way this season. We consider the Aroma, Sample, Chesapeake, Joe Johnson and Stevens' Late the five best late berries that are grown here in Michigan and reports from many other states show their popularity is not alone confined to Michigan.

BEDERWOOD (Per.) This is an old reliable standard early variety. One of the very best early kinds for market or home use. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners; roots abundant and extra long, making it one of the best for high, dry soils. Fruit of good size, light red in color, reasonably firm and of good quality. It is the most productive of all the early varieties. Commences to ripen soon after Excelsior and August Luther, and is of long season. Owing to its earliness and great productiveness it is used here in Michigan and largely throughout the Central states as the leading early berry.

A regular money maker. One you can depend on for a good full crop every year. This grand old variety stands today far ahead of any of the new early kinds which we have ever tried (and they have been many). A point worthy of your consideration. Do not fail to include Bederwood in your orders this season.

BISEL (Imp.) Was awarded first prize by the Marion County Horticultural Society three years in succession. The berry is large, luscious and firm; color a deep, glossy red with large calyx; ripens early and continues till late; very productive; uniform in size and shape. The plant is a vigorous, healthy grower, with long matted roots, enabling it to withstand heat and drouth. One of the best for family use or market. The Senator Dunlap or Pocomoke are good fertilizers for this variety.

BRANDYWINE (Per.) So well and favorably known that it scarcely needs a description. We have fruited it for nineteen years and are fully satisfied with it as the best in its class. It is one of the strongest growers, with healthy foliage, fruit large, ripening evenly, a dark rich color, with large green calyx. Continues a long time in fruit and considered by many to excel for canning purposes, as it does for shipping. Rich in pollen and a good fertilizer for medium late imperfect flowering varieties.



Bisel

BEDERWOOD AND CHARLES THE FIRST ARE TWO GOOD EARLY KINDS

A.R.WESTON & CO.

Season medium late. If you have never tried this grand, good old variety, then by all means do so this season.

BUBACH (Imp.) It is a well tried variety and a general favorite. We have raised it for a number of years, and it never has failed to do its share in giving us a bountiful supply of large, handsome berries. The foliage is healthy and a good grower, yielding plants enough for a profitable row. They are always in good demand, which goes to show

favorite," owing to its ability to take care of itself, and yet it is a variety not to be despised, as it always responds to fair treatment and can be relied on for a crop when many other kinds fail. It is especially adapted to sandy soil, as it is a great plant producer and on rich loam makes an over-crowded matted row. On such soils plants could be set farther apart in the row. We would advise as a fertilizer for this variety the Dunlap, Lovett's Early or Splendid.



A "Bubach" Gold Mine on Heavy Soil

they are appreciated by fruit growers generally. Here is another good old variety which has successfully stood the test of years, and stands today as one of the very best for nearby market or home use. The Pocomoke or the Uncle Jim will give good results as fertilizers.

CRESCENT (Imp.) This is an old reliable sort, often called the "lazy man's

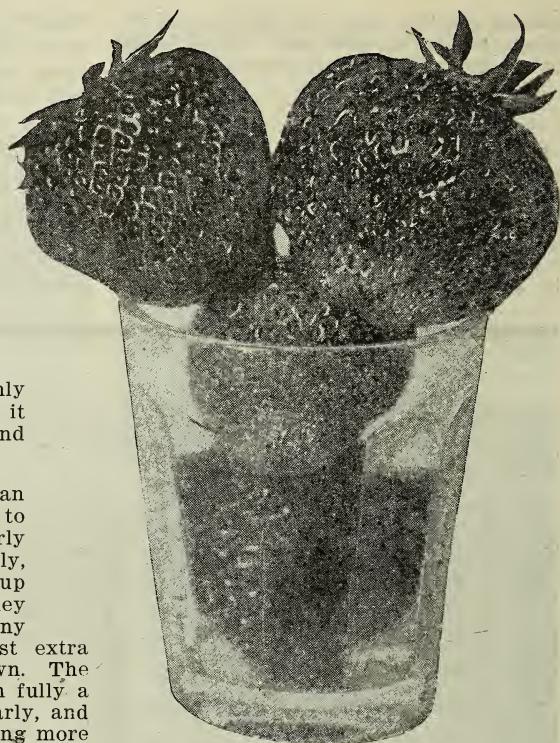
CHESAPEAKE (Per.) This variety was introduced in 1906 by W. F. Allen, of Maryland, and is one of the very best late ripening kinds; it is fully as late as Gandy and much more productive. It is not a big plant maker and plants should be set 14 to 16 inches apart in the row, with rows three and one-half feet apart. It needs good, rich, moist soil and with good clean culture, it will

THE PROPER TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDER IS JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER YOU RECEIVE THIS CATALOGUE



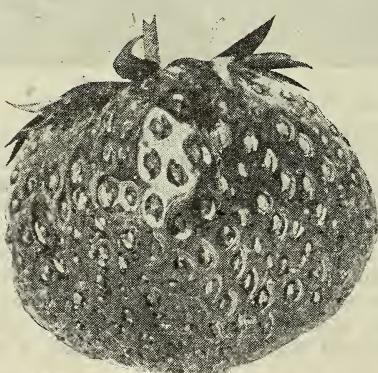
produce a very satisfactory crop of large, fine, late berries, that always bring the top price in any market. The fruit is large and holds its size remarkably well to the last pickings. Ripens evenly and of good color; extra good in quality and very firm; will stand extra long distance shipping, arriving in good condition. The fruit is borne on large stems, which holds the fruit well up from the ground. Plants are vigorous and healthy and more productive than Gandy. Experiment stations speak highly of this variety and we consider it one of the best late ripening kind here in Michigan.

CHARLES I. (Per.) This is an extra early berry of great value to those who want an extra early berry. It is grown here locally, by a great many of our most up to date fruit growers, and they all speak very highly of it, many of them claiming it is the best extra early berry they have ever grown. The introducer says: "It will ripen fully a week ahead of the Mitchell's Early, and is very productive, in fact yielding more per acre than any other early berry. Plants are medium in size, vigorous, and healthy, a good plant maker. Fruit is medium to large in size, regular in form and of fine quality, firm, and of good color. There is big money made in growing the early berries, so be sure to include this variety in your orders, as it will not disappoint you.



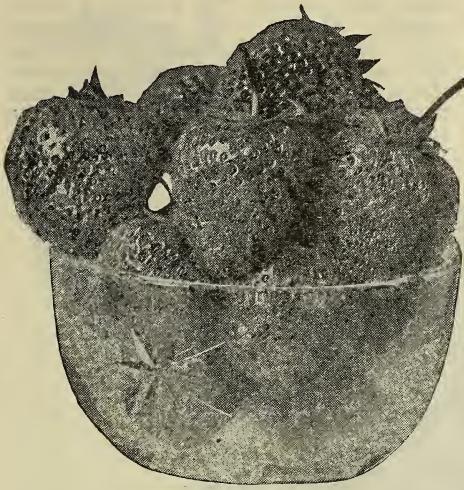
Early Ozark

EARLY OZARK (Per.) This variety has made a wonderful record for itself since its introduction ten or twelve years ago. Like many other good things, it came from Missouri, and is at home, most anywhere in the South, many of the Southern growers using it for their main crop. It also does remarkably well here in Michigan, producing for some growers better than \$200 per acre. The foliage stands up erect and is distinct from that of any other variety. The leaves are thick and leathery, with a vigorous, healthy appearance, looking as though they had been varnished. The fruit averages large in size, is of a deep red color clear through, firm, and of high quality. This variety was introduced by L. J. Farmer of New York state, and he claims that they ripen with him, as early as the Excelsior and are as large as the Sample and as productive as the Glen Mary, with the last pickings nearly as large as the first. If you have not tried this variety and want an early berry, select this one, as it will not disappoint you.



Bederwood

A.R.WESTON & CO.



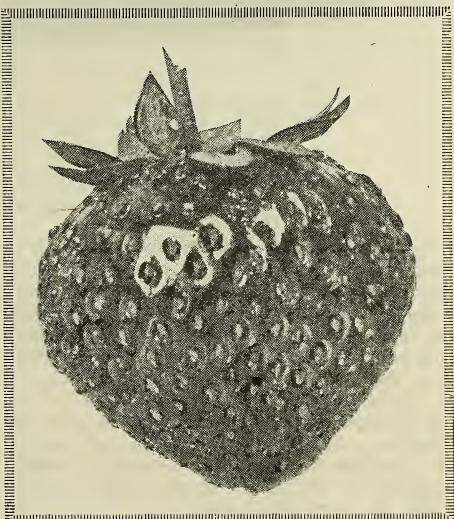
Crescent

FENDALL (Imp.) This berry was originated by Charles E. Fendall of Maryland, from seed of the old reliable Wm. Belt, which it resembles in appearance and flavor. The following is the originator's description: "This splendid berry originated in our garden at Towson, Baltimore county, Maryland, in the spring of 1905. It is a seedling of the well known William Belt. Its claims to public favor are as follows: First, great vigor of plant growth. Second, large size and delicious flavor. Third, great length of bearing season. Fourth, wonderful productiveness. Fifth, splendid root system. Sixth, beauty and symmetry of form. The plant is strong and vigorous, clean and healthy. The berries are as large, if not larger, than any other variety grown, and unlike most large varieties in that they are of delicious flavor. In length of season it is certainly remarkable. In 1907 we picked berries from it on the 25th of May and the last on the 10th of July. With the same care and under like conditions, it produced twice as many berries as the Corsican, Glen Mary, William Belt, Marshall, and three times as many as the Gandy." We have fruited the Fendall for three years and can truthfully say that it comes up to the originator's description in every particular. Its large size, long season, productiveness, high quality and color, places this variety among the very best for the commercial grower. The Pocomoke and the Aroma are good fer-

tizers for the Fendall. We never have been able to grow plants enough of this variety to meet the demand.

GANDY (Per.) A well known and popular variety which seems to do well under all conditions unless it be on light sand. It is of very high quality, good color, and a standard for firmness, qualities which make it desirable for either a home or market variety. It holds its size well from first to last, and although not as productive as some, it is a profitable sort, coming in after the glut, and prolongs the season. Does best on strong moist, loamy soil.

GLEN MARY (Per.) Vigorous, enormously productive, of large to very large, bright, deep red berries. Yellow seeds on surface; flesh very firm, light red clear to the center; sweet, rich and high flavored. A decidedly good-berry in point of plant, yield, great size, bright color, firmness and good quality. Some of the largest are at times coxcombed, and others are somewhat irregular in shape; yet if all these be rejected for market the yield of perfect berries would be enormous. It may not do to depend on Glen Mary on very light, dry, sandy soil, but on all others it's a grand berry either for home or for market. Those who have tested it longest plant it most. One of the very best, sure.



Charles the First

THIS YEAR ESPECIALLY, DON'T WAIT UNTIL APRIL TO PLACE YOUR ORDER



GIBSON (Per.) This is not the old standard Gibson, which is grown extensively in New York state and many of the other Eastern states, but is a local variety which so closely resembles the Pocomoke that it is almost impossible for anyone to see any difference in them. For the past two seasons we have very

good, early variety. The plant is a strong vigorous grower. The fruit stems are large and strong, holding the fruit well up from the ground. Makes just about the right number of plants for a good fruiting row, or if grown under the hill system, it will give splendid results. The Helen Davis is very productive, in fact



Pride of Michigan

carefully watched those two varieties, and have come to the conclusion that they are both one and the same kind. There is also another variety known as the Parson's Beauty, which in every particular is exactly like the Pocomoke. And we wish to say to those who intend to plant either the Parson's Beauty or the Gibson, as known and grown here in Southern Michigan, that you can order the Pocomoke with the absolute assurance that all three kinds are exactly alike in every particular.

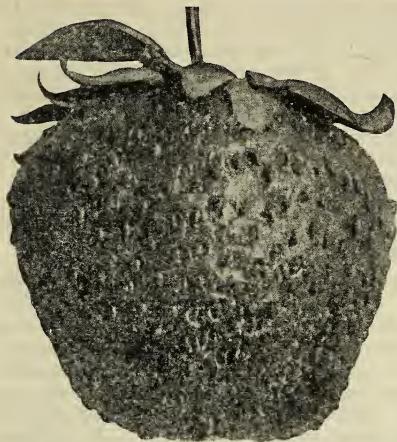
HELEN DAVIS (Per.) This is a grand

Do Not Overlook Glen Mary When Ordering. It's An Extra Good One

unusually so. The fruit is large in size, even in shape, of fine color, and good quality, ripens evenly, and is a very attractive berry. Commences to ripen with the Dunlap, or a little earlier, and is of very long season. If a large, medium early berry of long season is wanted you will make no mistake in planting the Helen Davis.

HAVERLAND (Imp.) A large, vigorous, healthy, open growing plant with long leaf stalks and fruit stems. A wonderful good plant maker and one of the most productive varieties in our list.

A.R.WESTON & CO.



The Joe

Fruit medium to large in size, of a bright glossy light red color, long, conical and very regular, and uniform in size and shape; medium early, firm, and has that sub-acid flavor which makes it one of the most popular berries for table use. Does remarkably well on a medium to light sandy soil and probably will stand a harder frost at blossoming time with less damage than any other variety. This great advantage of itself (many seasons) would mean a difference between a good crop and only a few light pickings, or none at all. In nearly all sections of the United States the Haverland is the old reliable, the one to be depended on for a good full crop every year, and good prices. For best results this variety should be mulched with straw in order to hold its immense load of fruit up from the dirt. You will make no mistake in planting heavy to this grand old reliable variety. Does best when fertilized with Senator Dunlap or Pocomoke.

THE JOE (Per.) Some Nurserymen list this variety as the Big Joe, while others call it the Joe Johnson, and under the latter name we listed it last season. However, through correspondence with the originator, we found the correct name of this berry is just simply the Joe. We stand corrected and in the future we shall list it under this name. We fruited it last season for the first time on a moist sandy loam soil and it proved to be one of our very best late ripening kinds and we advise all who want a late berry to try this one. Plants are large, stocky, and full of vigor. In fact an ideal plant in every way, and makes plenty of plants for a good fruiting row. Fruit is large in size, and holds its size remarkably well until the last picking. It is very firm, fine in color, and of high quality and very productive. It commences to ripen about with the Chesapeake, but is of longer season and is an exceptionally good fertilizer for the late imperfect blossoming varieties. If you want a late berry, you will be pleased with this one.

KING EDWARD (Per.) This variety was originated a few years ago by the distinguished strawberry grower, D. J. Miller of Holmes County, Ohio, who says of it: "It's the finest berry on my place and my careful and deliberate judgment is that it is the most beautiful and the grandest strawberry on the globe." This variety has received certificates of merit from horticultural societies, and is very highly spoken of by thousands of large and experimental growers all over the United States. Mr. Beede of Freemont, N. J., says the King Edward proved to be an extra good one for him. A vigorous, perfect plant, with large, fine colored and good flavored fruit. Mr. Bilderback of Millersburg, Ohio, says the King Edward strawberry stands pre-emi-

Hamden, Ohio, March 27, 1916.

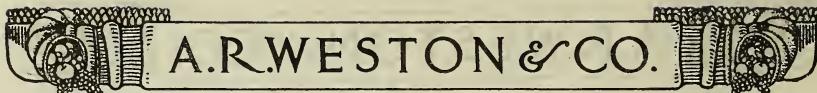
Gentlemen: I am inclosing herewith P. O. money order of \$10 for strawberry plants. I have purchased plants from other Nurserymen but have never yet received as fine large plants as I have received from you, in two previous orders of strawberry and raspberry plants. Thanking you for past favors, I am, Yours very truly,

Herbert N. Cox.

Harrisonville, Mo., April 3, 1916.

Gentlemen: The strawberry plants I ordered from you came to hand today in good condition and they are largest strawberry plants I ever saw. I am over 90 years old and may never need any more plants but I can recommend you to my neighbors as straightforward, honest gentlemen.—Truly yours, Daniel Sharp.

Remember Its for Your Own Personal Interests to Place Your Order Before April



next among the strawberry family. Mr. Sullivan of Cleveland states that "the King Edward in size and symmetry surpasses any specimens of that delicious fruit which I have ever seen." Mr. Clark of Providence, R. I., states that the King Edward is the best of thirty varieties which he had growing in the field at the same time, and that it is the best all around market berry that has come to his notice. And we could name hundreds of others who speak equally well of it. The fruit is large, conical, regular, bright glossy crimson, very attractive, flesh light in color, firm, fine grained, mild, sweet and good. Commences to ripen about June 5th and lasts to about the 25th. Plants are perfectly healthy, very vigorous and extra well rooted.

LOVETT (Per.) This has been before the public long enough to be thoroughly tested both North and South,

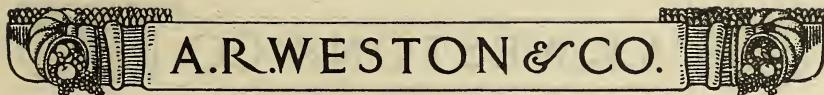
East and West, and is one of the few that has been universally adopted. It is not only a first class all around berry, but one of the best to do duty as a pollener. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, clean foliage, fruit medium in size, high, rich color, firm and productive. It is commonly paired with the Warfield and others of its season as a pollener. It is very reliable and will succeed in almost all soils and conditions.

OHIO BOY (Per.) Originated in Ohio by A. A. Eppert, an expert strawberry grower of over forty years' experience. A man who during all this time was trying to produce a berry of high quality, large in size, firm, and of excellent color and very productive, has at last reached his ideal in the Ohio Boy. Mr. Eppert claims this berry is as near perfection as a strawberry can be produced. Plants



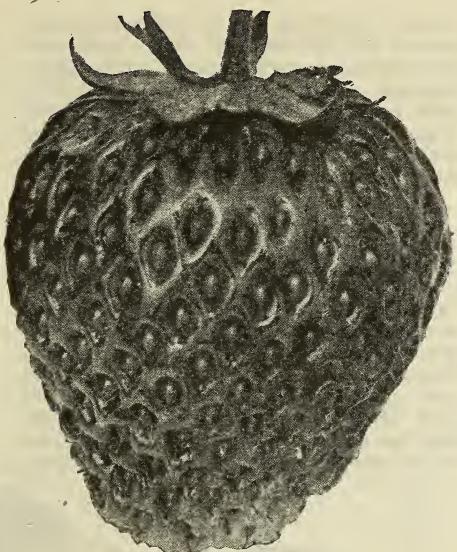
Pawling, N. Y., May 20, 1916.

Gentlemen: The raspberry plants reached me in due season and in just fine condition. Am sorry that I did not order more of them. Please accept my thanks for those nice grape vines you sent me.—Very truly yours, Mrs. L. A. Ashman.



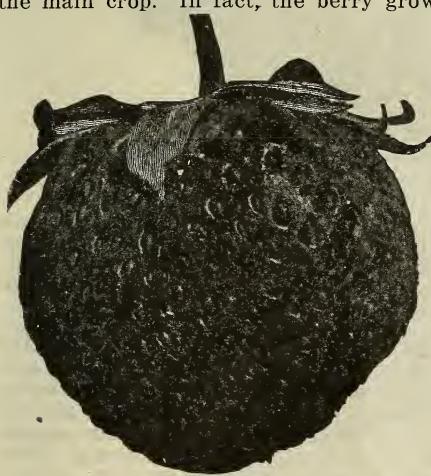
show great vitality and are large with extra long roots, a regular drought resister. As this variety is an unusually good plant maker, they should be planted a little farther apart, especially if soil is rich. Four by three feet would be about right. It will be to your interest, Mr. Strawberry Grower, to get a start with this wonderful new berry this spring. In this variety we have what we all have been looking for—a berry of large size, very productive, firm, of high quality and color. It's a sure winner, so do not fail to include the Ohio Boy in your order. Ripens very late.

POCOMOKE (Per.) A seedling of the old Wilson, which it resembles in color, shape, firmness and productiveness, but of better quality and much larger size. One of the best varieties not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties); its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor, makes it one of the best general planting. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms and an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly, and is one of the best shippers yet introduced. Its season is medium early and is very highly spoken of by growers all over the country, and we highly recommend it to all customers as one of the best all around varieties for the main crop. In fact, the berry grow-



Uncle Jim

ers of this county consider the Pocomoke as their best berry for market purposes and today there are five acres of Pocomoke grown to one acre of any other kind ripening at the same season. If we ourselves were restricted to just one variety of strawberries, which commenced to ripen medium early, and extended through mid season, we would say Pocomoke. For many years we have shipped plants of this variety to nearly every state in the Union, and not even one bad report of it has been received. Last season we shipped more plants of this variety than any other one kind, except Dunlap and the everbearing kinds. And this should be sufficient and conclusive proof that the Pocomoke is the money maker for those who plant it, especially so in the Eastern, Middle and Northern states.



Glen Mary

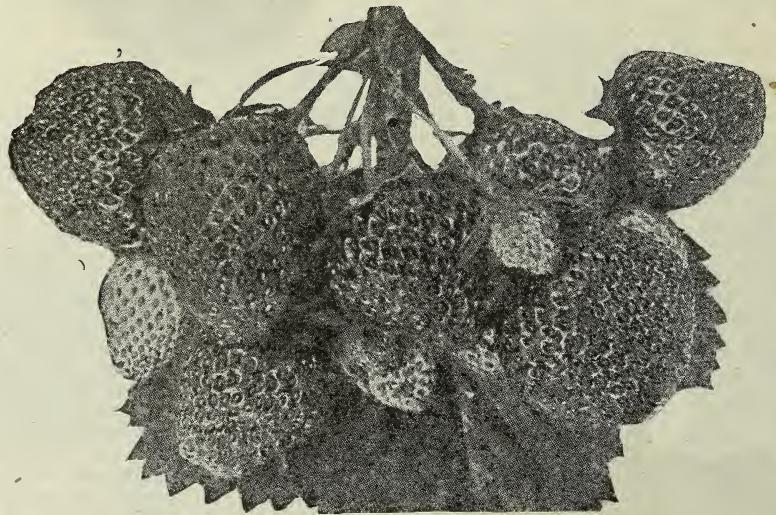
PRIDE OF MICHIGAN (Per.) (Kellogg's.) Plants large, with an abundance of foliage. Inclined to be open growing in habit, which admits of plenty of sun and air to perfectly ripen up the fruit. Plants are extra heavy and long rooted, which makes them capable of withstanding a long and severe drought, a point worthy of your consideration. Makes just about the right amount of plants for a good fruiting row. Fruit large to very large. Scarlet in color, with bright red

A.R.WESTON & CO.

cheeks, making it one of the handsomest berries on the market. Very firm and productive for such a large berry. Quality good. Time of ripening medium late. Does best on a rich, moist, loamy soil. If an extra large fancy berry is wanted either for home use or market, try this one. It's a winner.

SAMPLE (Imp.) Originated in Massachusetts about fourteen years ago. Plants large, vigorous, perfectly healthy. A stocky, robust grower. A good plant maker and is very productive of large, roundish, conical, bright glossy red berries, color extending clear to the center. Colors all over at once. Firm and of good quality. Ripens medium late and is of very long season. A splendid variety for canning or home use, as well as one of the very best late sorts for mar-

smooth, regular, and very attractive in form. Very firm and of a beautiful deep red color, extending well to center of berry. Of excellent quality. It commences to ripen medium early and is of long season. Crates up well with the Warfield, and, in fact, is one of the best (if not the best) fertilizers for the Warfield and Haverland. It does well everywhere and is especially good for beginners and lazy fruit growers, as they can not fail with it on any kind of soil or by any mode of culture. We have tested this berry for years and do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the very best medium early varieties. Large strawberry growers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are planting heavy to Dunlap, often planting ten to twenty acres solid to this variety, which goes to show the confidence this berry



Sample

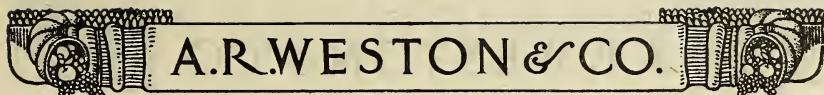
ket. This is a variety we can depend on every season for large, late berries, and lots of them. For a number of years we have used Aroma to fertilize the Sample.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.) Plants medium in size, perfectly healthy, and very prolific. Long rooted and comes as near being drouth-proof as any variety in our list. Makes plants freely and will do best if restricted to the hedge or half matted row. Fruit large,

has created since its introduction some thirteen years ago. And our advice would be, plant the Dunlap and Pocomoke, the two leaders. They will not disappoint you.

ST. LOUIS (Per.) This comparatively new variety is now widely known and valued as a money maker for the early market. The plant is a vigorous grower with a splendid root system, but should not be allowed to mat too thickly. The fruit is large, light bright red, nearly

YOU'LL FIND UNCLE JIM IS A MIGHTY GOOD MEDIUM LATE KIND



round, moderately firm and of good quality. The chief value of the St. Louis to the grower is its earliness, ripening the bulk of berries for the early market when prices are high, while it easily ranks among the largest in size of berry and with the most productive varieties as a cropper. If you are looking for an early berry, try this one. It comes very highly recommended.

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION (Per.) In plant growth this variety resembles the Gandy, except that it has a heavier and shorter fruit stem and is a much better plant maker. Healthy, vigorous and long rooted, nearly an ideal plant, and three times as productive as Gandy. Fruit large. Dark red in color. Uniform in shape and size. Very high in quality, and exceedingly firm. This variety with us has proved to be fully as late in ripening as Gandy, and will prove a money maker for those who want a late berry. There is nothing better.

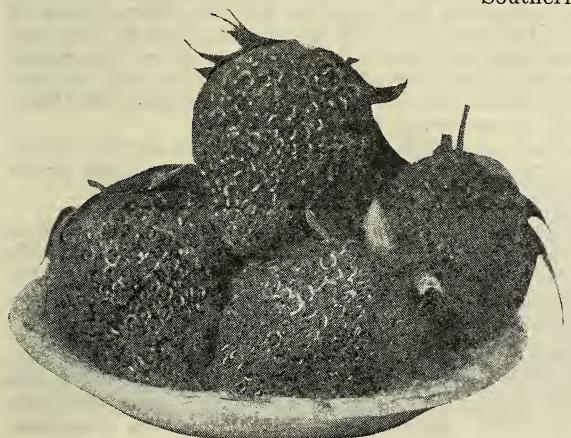
THREE W'S, or W. W. W. (Per.) This variety took first prize at the world's fair at St. Louis, and made a record of keeping in good condition for ten days. This is a very popular, and reliable, mid-season to late variety. Plants are large, robust and able to produce big crops. The foliage is a beautiful dark green in color, and very attractive. The fruit is firm, large and of high quality, looks fine when packed

in the crate and sells for top prices in any market. Ripens medium late.

UNCLE JIM. (Per.) Introduced by Messrs. Flansburg and Pierson of Michigan in 1902. Plant large, vigorous and healthy, long rooted and a good plant maker. Does best under the hedge row system. Very productive of large, fine firm berries of good color and shape. Midseason to late. Here is another extra choice medium late variety. One that will prove satisfactory in nearly every Northern state, and on most every kind of soil, except light sand. We have fruited this variety for the past nine years with satisfactory results every time.

WARFIELD (Imp.) This is an old standard and profitable sort for market, and there is always a great demand for plants. It succeeds almost everywhere. As it is a good runner it rarely fails making a good row. Berries are medium size and very firm, color dark red. Many raise it almost exclusively with only some pollinating sort with it. Gives the best of satisfaction everywhere. There is no question but what the Senator Dunlap is the best fertilizer for the Warfield, as they blossom and ripen at about the same time, and pack up nicely together in the same crate, thus avoiding the extra labor and care of keeping them separate at picking time.

WM. BELT (Per.) Originated in Southern Ohio. Among the large size berries none are more uniform in shape and size than this variety, except the first berries to ripen, which are usually coxcombed. It is also very firm and most excellent quality; color a beautiful glossy crimson. The fruit always brings the highest price in the market. The plant is a good, thrifty grower with strong roots and it makes just enough plants for a good, matted row without crowding. It is better in quality, larger in size, and is also more productive and a better grower than Bubach. It pays to put this variety on good soil and give good culture.

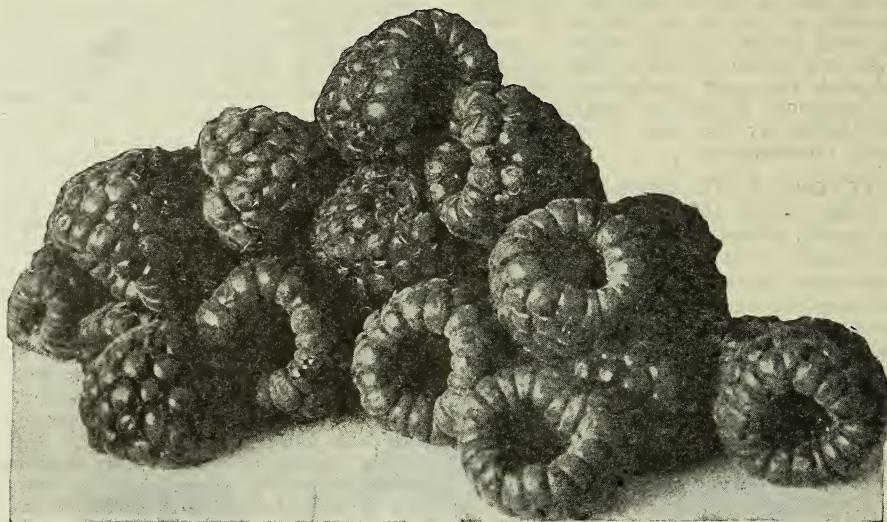


Warfield

Get Up a Club Order Among Your Neighbors for Twenty to a Hundred Dollars Worth of Plants at Our Special Wholesale Prices.



RED RASPBERRIES



Cuthbert

Lands suitable to best raspberry production are not quite so abundant everywhere as are strawberry lands; however, in the northern section of our great Union—and it is here that raspberries thrive best—there is usually an abundance of good raspberry land all about the farm.

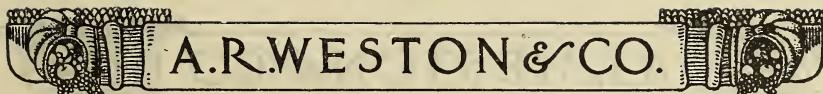
During the past six or seven years red raspberries have sold for very high prices in all markets, and we believe they will continue to bring high prices for a number of years to come. Now is the time to plant them. There has been a light demand for plants until the last five seasons, when the demand was much greater than the supply. Wideawake and up-to-date fruit growers are just commencing to wake up to the fact that there is big money in red raspberries, and by the way orders came in last season it shows they are going to try to turn some of this money coming their way. The Miller, E. King and Cuthbert are three of the best for general market purposes, while same can be said of Cumberland, Kansas and Gregg black caps. Very early orders will be necessary and appreciated.

The usual distance for planting Red Raspberries, if kept in hills as they should be, is three feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart, requiring 2,904 plants per acre.

MILLER RED This red raspberry originated in Sussex County, Delaware, and is very popular with fruit growers in that section, who have preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. Berry nearly as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season. It is round, bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small; does not crumble,

making it the **fiercest and best shipping berry in existence**; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. To sum up, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties: 1st—Ripens with the very earliest. 2d—Productiveness equal to any. 3d—Has no equal as a shipper. 4th—Perfectly hardy. 5th—Quality and size unsurpassed. 6th—Attractive color and a money maker for those who plant it.

MAIL US A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH OF YOUR BERRIES AND WE WILL WILL ADD A NICE PRESENT OF PLANTS TO YOUR ORDER



CUTHBERT OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET. Introduced by J. T. Lovett of New Jersey in 1878, and still holds its own as the very best late red raspberry against all comers. Just think of it, 36 years in the race and still a winner. It does well in all parts of the country and on nearly all kinds of soil. It is a remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the Northern winds and the Southern suns equal to any. Berry very large, sometimes measuring two inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome and so firm that they can be shipped a long distance by rail in good condition. Flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. Considered by many the leading market variety for main crop, and there is no doubt but it is the best of all the red raspberries for family or table use. See illustration on inside of back cover. Its a winner.

COLUMBIAN Purple Cap. This variety somewhat resembles the Shaffer in many ways. Remarkable for vigor and productiveness. It is hardy and propagates from the tips same as Haymaker and Black Caps. Fruit is large and somewhat conical in shape. Reasonably firm and will stand shipping as far as most of the black caps. Fruit is large, of good quality, having a distinct flavor of its own. Color a dark red, bordering on purple. Adheres well to the stem, and does not crumble in picking. During the past few years the demand for Purple Caps for canning purposes and table use has increased to such an extent that they are taking the lead over the black caps in many of the markets. Our supply of plants of this variety, is limited to about 30,000 plants, so send in your orders early.

EARLY KING A good clean, thrifty

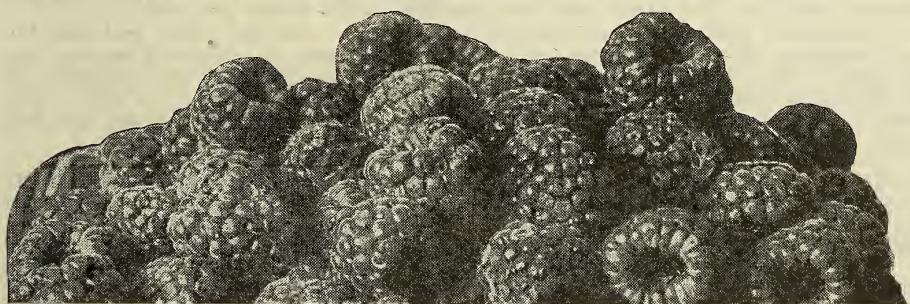
grower and apparently free from every known disease which the Red Raspberry family is heir to. Fruit is large, exceedingly firm, and of the brightest crimson color, which it holds until placed on the most distant market. Fair quality, and very productive. It is also as hardy as any of the old standards. This new raspberry is worthy of trial by every lover of this fruit. We have a good supply of plants this spring and it will pay you big to include the Early King in your order.

HAYMAKER The Haymaker is a purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties, never crumbles and stands up well for shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. So much of a favorite has the Haymaker become that local growers have said it ruined the sale of other varieties. Very popular as a canning berry.

Above is part of the introducer's description.

We did not have half enough plants last season of this variety to supply the demand, and this year again our supply is limited to about 60 thousand plants, so get your order in early if you want them.

ST. REGIS Everbearing red raspberry. This wonderful new red raspberry is certainly a leader in its class producing an abundance of choice fruit from very early in the season until the ground freezes in the fall. The canes



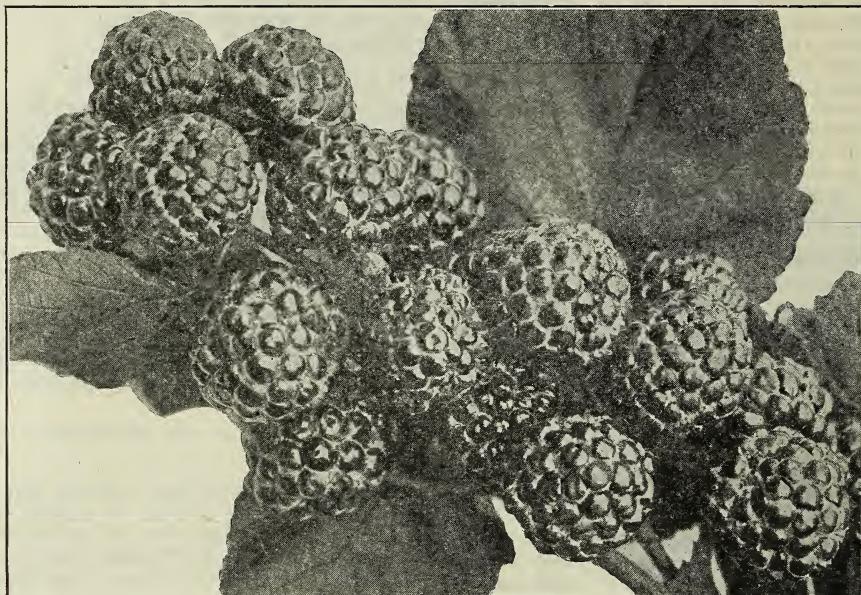
Early King

THE CUTHBERT IS THE OLD RELIABLE STANDBY



that bear fruit in the fall do not die out like ordinary kinds, but will produce an immense crop the following season, and the fruit during the summer and fall is produced on the tips and lateral branches near the tips of the new growth, and there will be plenty of berries and blossoms until freezing weather in the fall. The fruit resembles very

closely the Miller's Red, both as to size, shape, color, firmness and quality. This of itself is sufficient to justify every fruit grower in planting large fields of this variety for commercial purposes. Red raspberries, as well as strawberries, during the summer and fall months, command exceptionally high prices, and we advise you to try them.



Cumberland

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES

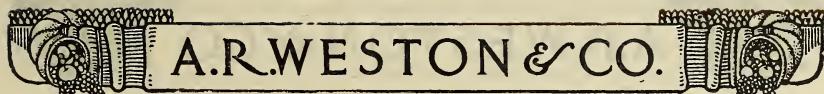
The cap varieties for field culture should be placed in rows six feet apart with the plants four feet apart in the rows, requiring 1,815 plants per acre. In garden culture, plant four feet apart each way, requiring 2,722 plants per acre.

Generally speaking, black caps require a little heavier and richer soil than the red raspberry. Plants are seldom sufficiently well rooted and matured so they can be shipped and planted in the fall with safety. And we advise all our customers, in the Northern states especially, to wait until spring before planting the black raspberry or strawberry, as then the plants are all well matured and dormant and will grow, giving satisfactory results.

CUMBERLAND This new black cap is a wonder in size and vigor of plant growth and is as hardy as any known variety. It has no disease of either cane or foliage, grows luxuriantly wherever planted, and is tremendously productive of extra large, coal black berries, not approached in size or beauty by any other known variety. Kansas and Gregg, re-

markable for size as they are, are simply "not in it" with Cumberland, except that their season of ripening gives each a distinct place. Largest specimens of Cumberland elongated like a blackberry and the great rollicking fellows seen in baskets or crates a little way off would easily be mistaken for blackberries. Cumberland's season for ripening just

THE CUMBERLAND IS THE ONE BEST BLACK CAP



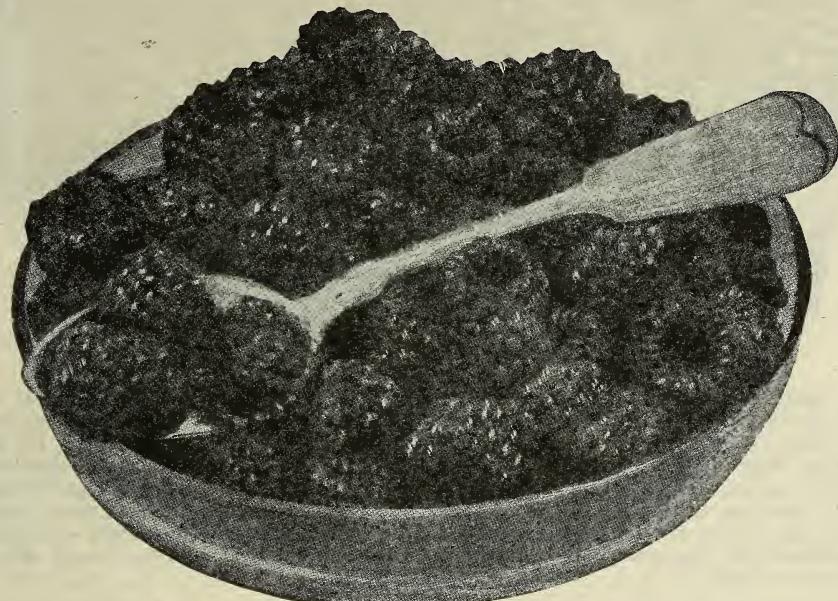
follows Kansas and its fruit has about the same texture and high quality as that superb variety. Every family should have from a dozen to a hundred Cumberland bushes, while money-seeking market planters cannot possibly have too large a patch of this great money maker. Prices of plants are very low for such a grand berry. There is no question but what the Cumberland is the best all around black cap ever introduced. Try them this spring.

GREGG This is the extra big late blue-black fellow. Heavy growing canes that branch out sparingly; not so hardy

exceptional good all around early berry. Do not fail to order a thousand or two this spring. There is always big money in the early raspberries.

KANSAS The one best black cap of midseason. Next to Cumberland it is the heaviest grower and cropper of all; branches very freely; is hardy, productive of very large, glossy, jet black berries. Will give satisfaction everywhere.

PLUM FARMER This is a good stocky, thrifty growing variety, with clean, bright foliage, and not subject to disease of any kind. Introduced by L.



Kansas

as Cumberland and Kansas, productive of very large, firm black berries, covered with a deep bloom. Not so attractive as the jet black varieties, but size, late ripening and good quality makes it a favorite. There is always good money in late raspberries.

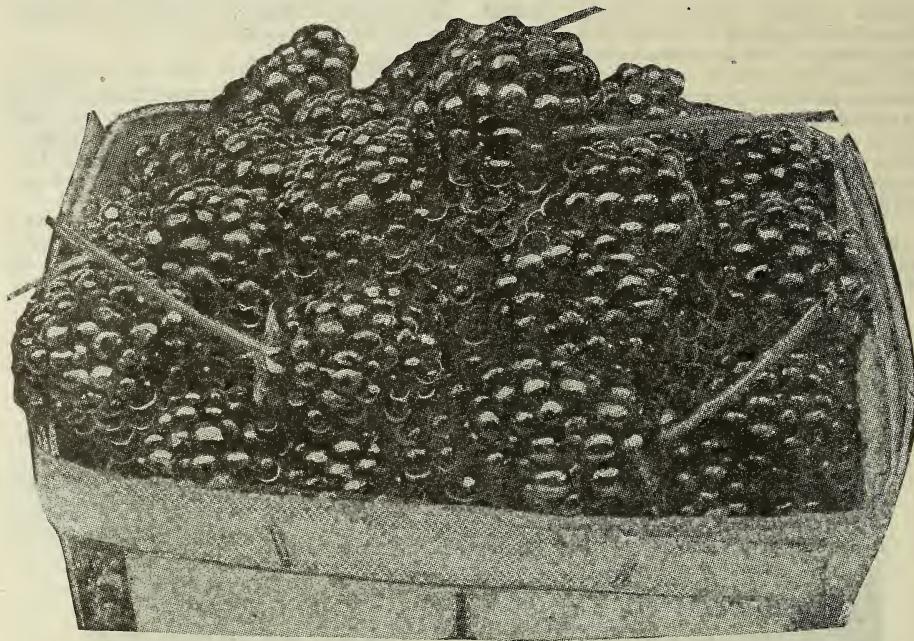
EUREKA This is a fine large, extra early black cap. Ripens just ahead of Kansas. Fruit large, jet black and of good quality, firm and does not crumble in picking. A good, strong, thrifty grower and hardy; very productive. An

J. Farmer of New York State, some twenty years ago, and has been steadily growing in favor until it has gained an enviable reputation among the Black Cap Family. Its season of ripening is early, and it is of short season, usually ripening the entire crop within a week. Fruit is large, firm, and of high quality, thick meatied, and in fact one of the best all around early Black Caps we know of. It is as productive as any of the Black Caps, and sells for high prices, as it is one of the first on the market.

BY EXPRESS IS THE ONLY SAFE WAY TO HAVE PLANTS SHIPPED

A.R.WESTON & CO.

BLACKBERRIES



Eldorado

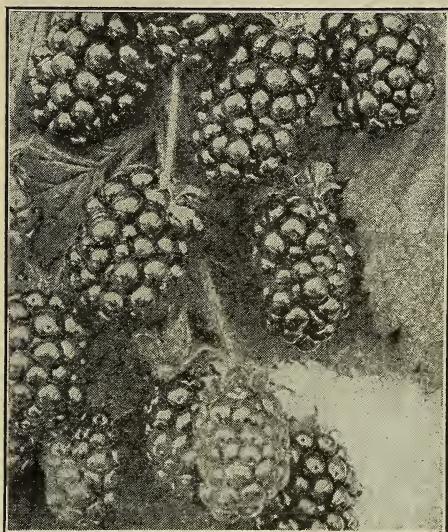
Culture—The culture of these is about the same as the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich, plants may be set 5 by 2 feet in the row; on rich soil $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet. They should be topped about $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the ground for laterals. Do not let more than three or four canes grow to the hill. The last four seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit growing. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities. Blackberry roots run down deep after moisture, hence they will prove satisfactory on a dry sandy soil or high rolling land.

BLOWERS Here is another large handsome blackberry from western New York. Fruit large to very large, a glossy black in color, firm and of very high quality. It is a very thrifty grower and if not topped and on rich soil will grow canes 12 to 14 feet high. It is very hardy, in fact, unusually so. It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry known, lasting from July until October, producing the bulk of its enormous crop in August and quantities in September. On account of the size of this berry, its firmness, high quality, hardiness and long season makes it an ideal berry for home use or market. Not as productive

as Eldorado with us. But usually produces a fair crop every year.

ELDORADO This is undoubtedly one of our finest blackberries. Its large size and delicious quality put it far in advance of other standard varieties. It is the hardiest blackberry in cultivation, have never known it to winter-kill, and it will stand the Northern climate uninjured. It is very productive, and has not failed to ripen a crop since its introduction, so we have confidence in recommending it as far superior to anything we know on the market. We are confirmed in this by endorsements of

The Eldorado is the Leading Blackberry in All of the Central and Northern States



Blowers

nearly all the agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department, Washington, D. C., which has tested the variety and reported as follows: "Sweet rich and extra good. It is certainly far superior to the Snyder, and we have never tested anything to equal it." It has been cultivated 20 years, and, under careful tests at different experiment stations for years, has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The canes are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core, and keep for four or five days after picking with quality unimpaired. We have the largest and best lot of Eldorado plants this season which we have ever grown, but the demand for them seems to be increasing each year, so get your orders in very early, before April 1, if possible.

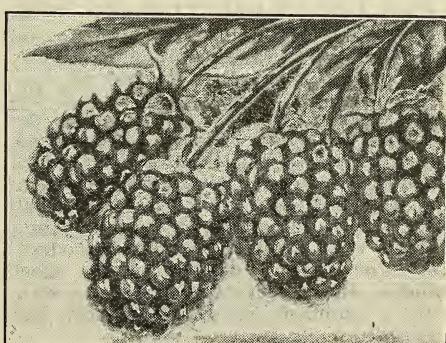
LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES

Plant in Rows Five Feet Apart With Plants Three Feet Distant in the Row
NEW WAY OF GROWING DEWBERRIES WITHOUT STAKES

It has always been supposed that extensive stakes were a necessity in growing a crop of dewberries. Experiments prove that as good or better dewberries may be grown by allowing the vines to grow in the natural way along the row, removing all new wood until after blooming time and then only allowing enough new vines to grow to provide for the next year's crop and at the same time shade the ripening fruit. Too much of the strength of the dewberry goes to the growth of new vines, which, if unchecked, cover the fruiting vines so completely as to smother the crop. This is the reason for stakes, an expensive plan to get the bearing wood up above the mass of growing new vines. It is much better to control this new growth by regular monthly pruning during the early summer. Thus we turn this new growth to fruit and a few strong vines and grow our crop in its natural position, down among the dewy leaves unexposed to the strong rays of the summer sun.

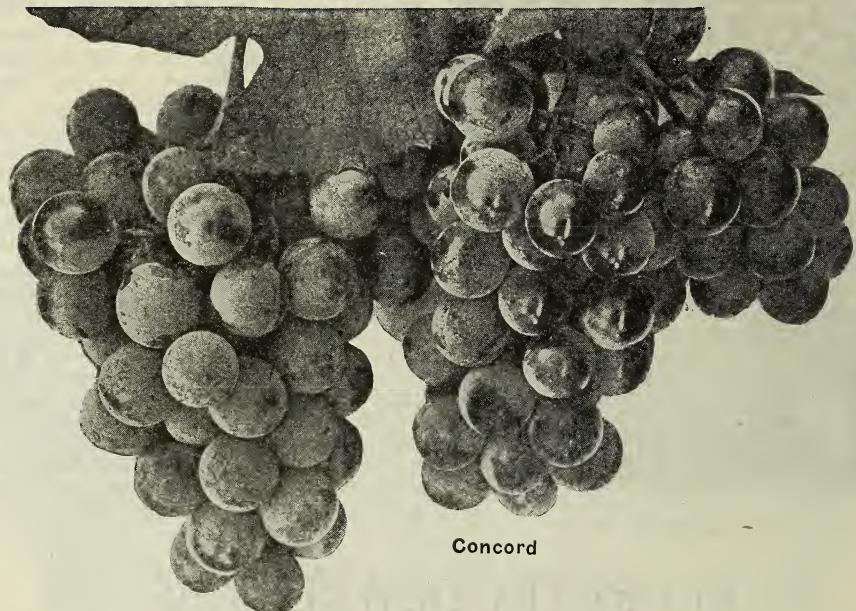
Lucretia dewberries grown this way are the easiest of all the blackberries to grow; earliest to ripen. Less liable to winter-kill, larger and better than any other berry, of unequalled excellence, sweet and luscious throughout, of a very bright glossy black in color, and a berry you can depend on for fancy prices in any market.

In the North the Dewberry should be mulched for winter protection with wild hay, corn fodder, or other coarse stuff. This variety does well on a light sandy soil and is a money maker.



A.R.WESTON & CO.

GRAPES



Concord

The grape is a very satisfactory fruit to raise, as it can be put to so many different uses. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or to cover a large building, and under all conditions will yield its delicious fruit. No fruit will give better returns for close attention and kind care, and good returns can be had from soils that are unfit for any other crop. The side of a hill freely exposed to the sun and air is an ideal place for grape culture, whether the soil be sandy, clay or loamy.

The increased and still increasing demand for grape juice in our hospitals, etc., for a beverage has made the call for grape vines very heavy for the past two or three years. There is big money in growing grapes and many people are beginning to realize the fact. The market cannot be overstocked with this fruit.

They can quickly be made into juice, for which there is a demand that always exceeds the supply, and is something that will keep for years and years. Get a grape vineyard started this year, sure.

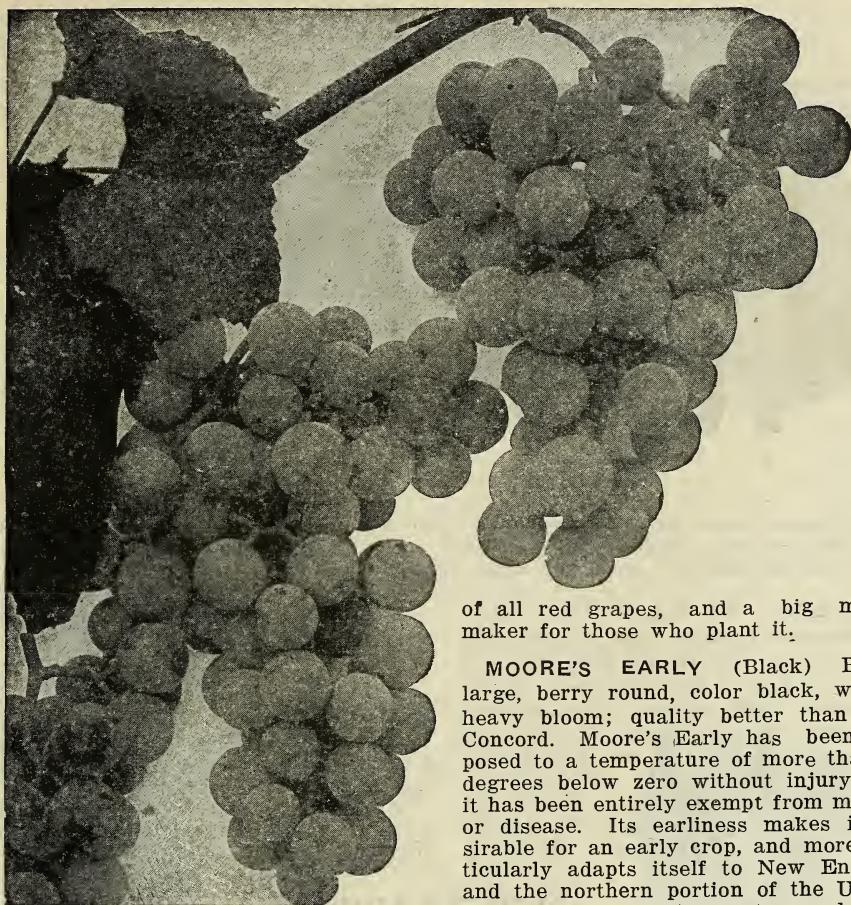
Grape vines will grow and do well in light sand or clay where it is hard to raise a crop of grain or other fruit.

CONCORD (Black) Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety grown, truly a standard for productiveness and

hardiness all over the United States, and we advise you to plant the Concord for main crop. It is the best.

LUCILE This grape is a new one, and the very best of all the Red Grape family, either for home use or market. It will yield as much or more per acre than Concord, Niagara, or any other well known market variety. Perfectly hardy, and healthy as any grape in existence.

THE CONCORD IS THE OLD STANDBY FOR THE MAIN GRAPE CROP



Moore's Early

Ripens its wood fully under a heavy load of fruit and commences to ripen just after Moore's Early, which makes it a very valuable early grape. A grape coming in at this season always commands a high price. The clusters and berry are extra large, very compact of very high quality and fine color. The Lucile is one of the very best for long distance shipping, its keeping qualities are excelled by none. In fact, if left on the vines it will not drop off like many varieties, but if the season is long enough it will gradually dry up into raisins. This variety has all of the good points and none of the poor ones. Positively the very best

of all red grapes, and a big money maker for those who plant it.

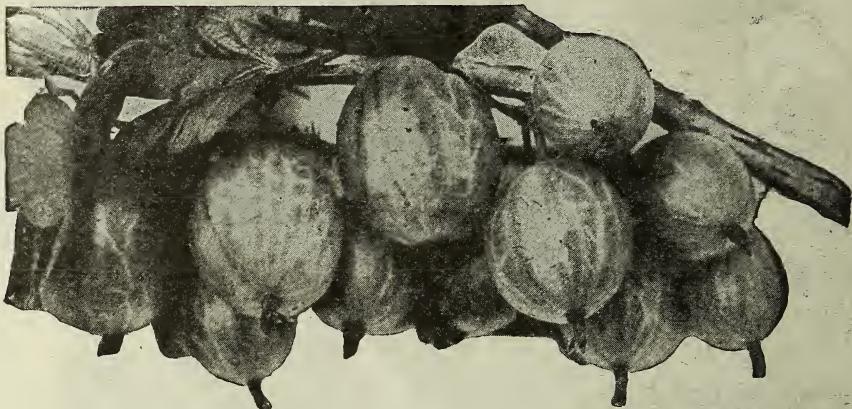
MOORE'S EARLY (Black) Bunch large, berry round, color black, with a heavy bloom; quality better than the Concord. Moore's Early has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts itself to New England and the northern portion of the United States. If you want an extra good early grape try this one. It will fill the bill. Ripens about 20 days before the Concord and commands a higher price on the market than any other grape of its season.

NIAGARA This is the leading white grape throughout the country. Fruit is large and of fine quality. If you want a white grape we know of no other that equals Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; most profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin but tough. Everyone should have a few white grapes and the Niagara is the very best of all the white varieties.

The Moore's Early is the First Grape to Ripen that is Entirely Satisfactory

A.R.WESTON & CO.

GOOSEBERRIES



Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Probably the best soil for the gooseberry is a medium heavy loamy soil. However, they will prove very satisfactory on a rich sandy soil.

DOWNING We had so many calls for Gooseberry plants last season that we were sold out early. However this season we have a larger stock of plants, but advise early orders. The Downing according to our judgment, is the best for general planting or the garden and home use. This variety is a pale yellowish green in color, large in size and of good quality. The bush is a thrifty grower and very productive. It is an

American or native seedling, not an English sort.

The latter are very hard to grow successfully in this climate on account of weak foliage, which is very susceptible to mildew. When this disease attacks the gooseberry it causes the foliage to drop before the berries are fully grown, and materially injures the crop.

We have a good stock of thrifty, well matured plants that will prove satisfactory to everyone.

CURRANTS

We wish to call your attention to the new currant, "Perfection." It was originated by C. G. Hooker of New York state, by crossing the Fay's Prolific with the White Grape currant. It has the large size of the Fay with the extra good quality and great productiveness of the White Grape. The color is a beautiful bright red, and it is less acid and of better quality than any other red currant in cultivation. Is perfectly healthy, and a vigorous grower, and in fact, the best currant for home use or market purposes under cultivation today. In July, 1901, it was awarded the \$50 Barry gold medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society, after a trial of three years. It also received the highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition; and it also received the only gold medal awarded to any currant at the St. Louis Exposition. It has also received a great many testimonials from the highest sources in this country. We show a natural size cluster of this fruit taken from a photograph made at the New York Experiment Station. While the price may seem high, take our word for it that it is actually worth the price and that you will never be sorry if you include the "Perfection" in your orders this spring.

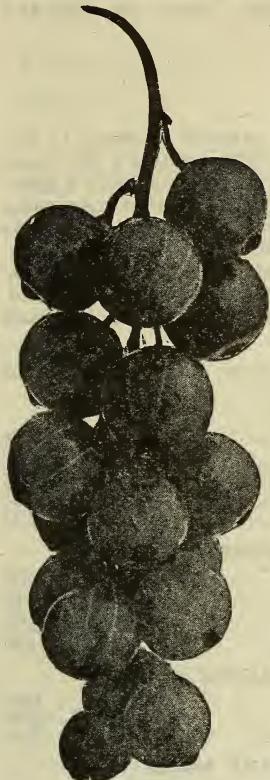
We have tested this grand new variety for seven seasons, and the more we see of it the better we like it, and it fully comes up to all that is said of it. Our

THE DOWNING IS THE BEST IN THE WHOLE GOOSEBERRY FAMILY



Perfection sold on Chicago market last season for \$4 per bushel, while other varieties of red currants sold for only \$3. This, then, is another proof that the Perfection is in a class by itself, and a money maker for those who plant it. We have sold a good many thousand plants during the past five years, and have not received even one complaint, a final proof that they are the best.

WILDER—This is a very vigorous, upright growing bush. Unusually hardy and productive. Fruit is large, and grows in fine large clusters. Bright red in color, and of excellent quality. Hangs on the bush for a long time after becoming dead ripe, is especially adapted to the northern states, and will do just fine on most any kind of soil. Experimental stations speak very highly of the Wilder, some of them claim it to be the best of all red currants.



Perfection

under all well-rotted barnyard manure you can, plowing eight or nine inches deep. Then disc the ground thoroughly and finish up with the smoothing harrow. Plant in rows three and one-half feet apart and one foot in the row about five inches deep. Give thorough and clean culture every year. About September 1st mow off the tops, remove from field and burn. Mulch each row in the fall with well-rotted barnyard manure. In the early spring remove the coarsest of the mulch and again hoe and cultivate the same as for other crops. Use plenty of manure each season, as asparagus is a great feeder and must have a rich soil to produce best results. It is also a lover of salt, and a top dressing of four or five hundred pounds per acre spread broadcast will be found very beneficial. We

RHUBARB

LINNAEUS (Genuine). Here is another plant that is a great feeder, like asparagus, and a deep rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. This variety is tender, juicy, and not so sour as other kinds, making it the best for pies and table sauce. It is also valuable for canning. Comes in very early in the spring and sells well in all markets. Mulch heavy with stable manure each fall and fork under in the spring. Plant in rows four feet apart by three feet in the row.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is a very popular early vegetable coming as it does so very early in the spring before other vegetables are ready. It is really luxury as well as being very profitable for market purposes. An acre or so will return handsome profit every year after it is once well established, if well taken care of. Select a piece of moist, rich, mellow soil and plow



WHAT IS BETTER FOR YOUR TABLE IN EARLY SPRING THAN ASPARAGUS, SO DO NOT FORGET TO ORDER A FEW HUNDRED ROOTS

A.R.WESTON & CO.

would advise our customers to plant good, thrifty, one-year-old roots, as they are more apt to grow and do well than those which are two or three years old. We have selected the Palmetto and Conover's Colossal as the most valuable sorts for either home use or market. They are the earliest, largest and best quality of any kind we know of. We have a large stock of plants which was grown last season on a very rich soil, and they will run extra large and good. Make the wife and family happy by planting that asparagus bed this spring.

PRICE LIST

These prices below are by express, or freight, not prepaid. Owing to the long, and severe drought of last season, the supply of plants in Southern Michigan is less than half, as compared with the season of 1915. However as we have a large increase in acreage, believe that we can take good care of all orders that may come our way, from both old, and new customers. On all orders amounting to \$20 or more write us for our special wholesale prices. If Strawberry plants, or Asparagus roots are wanted by mail, add 20 cents for each hundred, for postage and packing, and for Grape, Red Raspberry and Blackberry, 60 cents for each hundred, Black Raspberry, 75 cents per hundred, Currants and Gooseberry, \$1.00 for each hundred plants. Canadian orders not filled by mail.

Fifty plants of one variety at hundred rates, and three hundred plants of one variety at thousand rates.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	100	1000				
Aroma (Per)	\$0.50	\$3.25	Eureka, Black	.....	.90	8.00
Bederwood (Per)	.50	2.50	Gregg, Black	.....	.90	8.00
Bisel (Imp)	.50	3.00	Plum Farmer, Black	.....	1.25	10.00
Brandywine (Per)	.50	3.50	Haymaker, Purple	.....	1.50	12.00
Bubach (Imp)	.50	3.50	Columbian, Purple	.....	1.50	12.00
Crescent (Imp)	.50	2.50	St. Regis, Red	.....	1.50	12.00
Charles I (Per)	.50	3.25				
Chesapeake (Per)	.75	5.00	Eldorado	.....	\$1.50	\$10.00
Fendall (Imp)	.75	5.00	Blowers	.....	1.50	10.00
Early Ozark (Per)	.75	5.00	Lucretia Dewberry	.....	1.50	10.00
Glen Mary (Per)	.50	3.50	Mersereau	.....	1.50	12.00
Gandy (Per)	.50	3.50				
Gibson (Per)	.50	2.75				
Haverland (Imp)	.50	3.00				
The Joe (Per)	.75	4.50				
King Edward (Per)	.50	3.25	Palmetto	.....	\$0.25	\$0.80
Lovett's Early (Per)	.50	2.50	Conover's Colossal	.....	.25	.80
Ohio Boy (Per)	.75	4.00				
Pocomoke (Per)	.50	2.75				
Pride of Mich. (Per)	.50	3.50				
Progressive (Per)	1.50	12.00	Concord, 1 yr. No. 1	.....	\$0.50	\$0.75
Senator Dunlap (Per)	.50	2.50	Concord, 2 yr. No.	.....	.70	1.00
Steven's Late (Per)	.50	3.25	Moore's E, 1 yr. No. 1	.....	.70	1.25
Sample (Imp)	.50	3.00	Moore's E, 2 yr. No. 1	.....	.70	1.50
Superb (Per)	1.50	10.00	Niagara, 1 yr. No. 1	.....	.90	1.40
Tennessee Prolific (Per)	.50	3.00	Lucile, 1 yr. No. 1	.....	1.00	2.00
St. Louis (Per)	.75	4.00				
Uncle Jim (Per)	.50	3.50				
W. W. W. (Per)	.75	4.50				
Warfield (Imp)	.50	2.50	Perfection, Red	.....	\$1.25	\$2.25
Helen Davis (Per)	.75	3.50	Wilder. Red	.....	1.00	1.75

RASPBERRY PLANTS

	100	1000				
Cuthbert, Red	\$0.85	\$6.00	Downing	.....	\$1.50	\$2.25
Miller's Red	.90	7.00				
Early King, Red	.85	6.50				
Cumberland, Black	.90	7.00	Rhubarb Roots	.....	

GOOSEBERRIES

			12	25	100

Minier, Ill., April 18, 1916.

Gentlemen: Strawberry plants received today all O. K. I am well pleased with them. They are certainly the finest we ever had and I thank you ever so much.

Gustav Schantz.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

A. R. WESTON & CO., Bridgman, Mich.

Please forward to _____ Amount inclosed _____

Amount inclosed

Name _____ R. D. No. _____

...R. D. No.

Postoffice P. O. Box

...P. O. Box

County _____ Street _____

State _____ Freight Station _____

Express Office _____

Ship by _____ On or about _____ 191

Date of order 191

Please write name and address plainly, and fill in all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article, and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point.

Please write name and address plainly, and fill in all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order.

Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in this catalog, but late in the season we frequently run out of some varieties; therefore, when you order late state whether we shall substitute something equally as good and as near like the variety ordered as possible, or return your money, for stock that we may be out of. Answer-----



RECUDED EXPRESS RATES

THESE LOW RATES were brought about by through billing from shipping place to point of destination. No matter how many different Express Companies carries your shipment of plants, the charges will be just the same as if one company carried them all the way through. Below you will find a table of express rates, showing the rate on plants, per 100 pounds, from Bridgman to points named, and from this you can form a very close estimate as to what the charges will be on your shipment in case you do not live at any of the places named. 5,000 medium sized strawberry plants will average about 100 pounds, and 3,000 blackberry, 2,500 black raspberry and 4,000 red raspberry plants will average about 100 pounds for each variety.

Adrian, Mich	\$1.20	Rockport, Ind.	1.05
Charlevoix, Mich	1.20	Alton, Ill.	1.13
Detroit, Mich	1.10	Anna, Ill.	1.13
Grand Rapids, Mich	.60	Centralia, Ill.	1.05
Lansing, Mich	.65	Farina, Ill.	.94
Thompsonville, Mich	.85	Pekin, Ill.	.87
Albany, N. Y.	1.65	Peoria, Ill.	.87
Lockport, N. Y.	1.28	West Salem, Ill.	.94
New York City, N. Y.	1.73	Exeter, Mo.	1.92
Rochester, N. Y.	1.35	Jefferson City, Mo.	1.50
Beaver Falls, Pa.	1.13	Joplin, Mo.	1.92
Erie, Pa.	1.13	Kansas City, Mo.	1.65
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.58	Maryville, Mo.	1.62
Pittsburg, Pa.	1.20	St. Louis, Mo.	1.13
Washington, Pa.	1.13	Davenport, Iowa	.87
Still Pond, Md.	1.62	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.00
Marion, Md.	1.80	Creston, Iowa	1.58
Annapolis, Md.	1.65	Des Moines, Iowa	1.43
Cleveland, Ohio	.94	Appleton, Wis.	1.13
Columbus, Ohio	1.05	Beloit, Wis.	.87
Frankfort, Ohio	.94	Baraboo, Wis.	.94
Sandusky, Ohio	.87	Sparta, Wis.	1.05
Vanatta, Ohio	.94	Milwaukee, Wis.	.75
Van Wert, Ohio	.75	St. Paul, Minn.	1.58
Columbus, Ky.	1.35	Lincoln, Neb.	1.82
Lexington, Ky.	1.02	Topeka, Kan.	1.72
Humboldt, Tenn.	1.50	Austin, Tex.	3.38
Bluffton, Ind.	.68	Cripple Creek, Colo.	3.35
Borden, Ind.	.94	San Francisco, Cal.	7.05
Crawfordsville, Ind.	.68	Exeter, N. H.	1.84
Evansville, Ind.	1.05	Roxbury, Vt.	1.84
Indianapolis, Ind.	.75	Wheeling, W. Va.	1.13
New Albany, Ind.	.94		

Special

Would you like to have a nice present of plants added to your order? If so, send us the names and full address of all the BERRY GROWERS which you can think of who receive their mail at your town, or other nearby towns, giving, if possible, their rural route number, and state your preference as to kinds of plants wanted, giving first, second and third choice, and we will try and send one of the kinds mentioned, but reserve the right to substitute some other good kind in case we should be sold out of those kinds wanted. A photograph of berries, or of your strawberry patch, would be appreciated by us, and a larger present of plants will be added to your order.

Waukesha, Wis., April 13, 1916.

Gentlemen: The plants I received from you are the best I ever received from anyone. Thanks.—Yours respectfully, Wm. Korn.



Cuthbert Red Raspberry



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries